

Summer 2012

THE MISSOURI STATE ARCHIVES . . .

Where History Begins

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT BUILDING,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—9



Supreme Court Digitization Grant

Page 4

*Published by Robin Carnahan, Secretary of State
in partnership with the Friends of the Missouri State Archives*

*Friends of the
Missouri State Archives*

THE MISSOURI STATE ARCHIVES . . . *Where History Begins*

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8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday
8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Saturday
9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

On the Cover

Missouri Supreme Court Building. Exterior View, c. 1920s, Courtesy of Bob Priddy. *Inset:* Court Chambers, c. 1920s, Courtesy of Bob Priddy. From the Collection of the Missouri State Archives

The Friends of the Missouri State Archives

The purpose of the Friends of the Missouri State Archives is to render support and assistance to the Missouri State Archives. As a not-for-profit corporation, the Friends organization is supported by memberships and gifts.

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From the State Archivist



In April, we announced the creation of the Northeast Missouri Records Preservation Program, a unique partnership between the Missouri State Archives, Truman State University and area elected officials, designed to better preserve and provide greater public access to historical county records from the region.



Secretary of State Robin Carnahan (center) and Local Records Program Archivist Mary McIntosh (far left) stand with Truman State University students who are participating in the Northeast Missouri Records Preservation Project.

This endeavor brings together university students, faculty advisors and archivists from the Local Records Program in a training setting. Participating students gain a basic understanding of archival theory and practice through readings, mentoring and hands-on records processing of 19th century local government records.

The program is a perfect example of how a public university and a government agency can work together to simultaneously provide an excellent educational experience and quality public service. Ultimately, the partnership will benefit students, local government agencies, historians, genealogists and other researchers as unprocessed materials become easily accessible to the public.

Although the program will process records from several northeastern Missouri counties, the initial project involves records from just the Shelby County Circuit Court. Common issues encountered in these materials include property rights, commerce, slavery, the Civil War and, of course, debt, among many other social and cultural themes. As students complete their work, the records will be transported to the Missouri State Archives for preservation imaging. Copies of the microfilm and electronic databases will be available through Shelby County, Truman State University and the Missouri State Archives, as well as online.

The lessons learned from this endeavor will help us plan similar partnerships with educational institutions in other areas of the state, further bolstering the presence of the Local Records Program and their varied volunteer activities. For more information about projects such as these, we encourage you to contact the Missouri State Archives' Local Records Program at 573-751-9047 or local.records@sos.mo.gov.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Dargatzis".

Supreme Court Digitization Grant

by Christina Miller

The Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database provides an invaluable online index to criminal and civil court cases heard by the highest court in the state. Its creation was made possible through a partnership between the Missouri State Archives, the Supreme Court of Missouri and the Supreme Court of Missouri Historical Society. Each summer, the society provides funding for two interns to work with Archives staff to clean, flatten, index and summarize case files. To date, these efforts have resulted in an online index containing records of more than 12,000 Supreme Court cases, heard between the years 1783 and 1888.

Thanks to a \$148,577 grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, digital images of documents from Supreme Court cases heard between 1821 and 1865 are now also available through the online database. Since 2010, these funds have enabled the Archives to scan approximately 467,000 original documents from upwards of 8,000 case files. The resulting images are now available through the database as PDF images, providing unprecedented access to this extraordinary collection.

As one of the richest historical resources available to Missouri genealogists and academics alike, Supreme Court

case files extensively document the state's history back to the time of French fur trappers. Frequently they provide much more than just the opinion of the court, including documents such as lower court's transcripts, briefs filed by attorneys or interested parties, depositions and exhibits including maps, photographs and handbills. This allows researchers a unique view of topics as varied as slavery and freedom suits, immigration, business and industry, local and state elections, dueling and the role of women in society. Additionally, the collection documents prominent Missourians, such as explorer, Indian agent and territorial governor William Clark and American statesman Thomas Hart Benton, alongside common citizens who do not appear in other records.

The Archives plans to continue this digitization project in the coming years by adding images of documents from Missouri Territory Superior Court case files, as well as from Supreme Court cases heard during the Reconstruction period.

For more information on Supreme Court of Missouri case files or the Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database, please visit www.sos.mo.gov/archives/judiciary/supremecourt. Further details about the Supreme Court of Missouri Historical Society Internships are available at www.sos.mo.gov/archives/internships/SCMHS.asp.



The Missouri Supreme Building as seen from the Missouri State Capitol, October 1933. Missouri State Archives.

Picture This

by Amy Moorman, Visual Materials Archivist

Summer in Missouri can mean any number of fun activities: a day at Worlds of Fun or Six Flags, a relaxing float trip down an Ozark riverway, maybe even enjoying a delicious Ted Drewes frozen custard treat. For many, however, summertime in Missouri means one thing — baseball.

Often called our country's "national pastime," baseball has played an integral role in American culture and history for over 150 years. Developed from a variety of bat-and-ball games, baseball came of age in 19th century America and quickly became the national sport. The country's first professional team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was created in 1869, but St. Louis was not far behind, first fielding the Cardinals in 1882.

Since that time, Missouri has been home to four Major League Baseball teams (St. Louis Cardinals, St. Louis Browns, Kansas City Athletics and Kansas City Royals), three Negro League teams (Kansas City Monarchs, St. Louis Stars and St. Louis Giants), as well as countless teams in minor, recreational and school leagues. The photograph collections of the Missouri State Archives contain many images documenting this rich history. The Commerce and Industrial Development Collection (1945–1972) contains early images of Missouri's Major League Baseball teams, including the St. Louis Cardinals, St. Louis Browns and Kansas City Athletics. This collection also includes photographs of a bat factory in West Plains, illustrating the state's role in baseball equipment manufacturing.

The Division of Tourism Photograph Collection (1967–2005) contains recent photos of Missouri's two current Major League Teams, the St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City Royals, as well as other baseball images, like those of the 1989 Continental Amateur Baseball Association's Little League World Series held in Tarkio.

Several smaller collections also contain interesting baseball images; team photographs from the Kansas City Municipal Farm Collection (1916–1989) and the Official Manual Photo Contest Collection (1880–1998) provide great examples of recreational baseball and what the sport looked like in its early years.

As Hall of Fame pitcher Bob Lemon once said in reference to the game, "I don't care how long you've been around, you'll never see it all." Although this may be true, the photograph collections of the Missouri State Archives are a fantastic resource to explore at least a portion of our fascinating national pastime.



Unidentified Members of the St. Louis Browns. CID Photograph.



Baseball Bat Factory, West Plains, c. 1950. CID Photograph.



Little League Baseball Team, c. 1990. Tourism Photograph.



Integrated Baseball Team, c. 1920. Kansas City Municipal Farms.

From Slavery to Freedom: The Slaves of Valentine Hunter By Bill Glankler

In Missouri slave society, the death of the master was an uncertain time for the slaves and their families. Estates handled the disposition of slave property in a variety of ways: The estate often hired the slaves to generate income; if requested, the courts partitioned the slaves among the heirs, either in kind or through sale; the slaves stayed with the family; often slaves took this opportunity to run away; the heirs might dispute ownership or the will of the deceased; or, on rare occasions, some or all of the slaves received their freedom. A story from the Franklin County Probate Court records illustrates one such rare occurrence by documenting the unusual transition from slavery to freedom experienced by the slaves of Valentine Hunter.

Hunter died June 30, 1850, and his will stipulated that "all my slaves be set at liberty at my death, and that they be entirely released from any obligation whatever to serve any person without full compensation thereof and their consent thereto." Filed with the will were free papers for the following slaves valued at \$4,450: Esther or Easter, 39; Nice, 32; Caroline, 18; Curry, 29; John, 20; George, 14; Smith, 12; Mary, 11; Ambrose, 9; Charles, 6; Manda or Amanda, 5; Clinton, 3; and Sarah Ann, 6. These papers consist of a copy of the will labeled "free paper," and free bonds and free licenses for those of age, dated October and November 1850. Hunter also willed that his wife Margaret receive all his remaining property and that upon her death her administrator sell the property and distribute the proceeds to his former slaves. He named no other heirs. Margaret died in June 1856 and the court handled her estate as

a continuation of Valentine's estate by liquidating the real and personal property valued at nearly \$4,500.

Other slave owners freed their slaves

by will, but too often the family nullified or ignored the will and maintained the slaves in bondage. The Franklin County probate records include numerous files, however, proving that Valentine Hunter's will was carried out. They include estate files for Valentine and

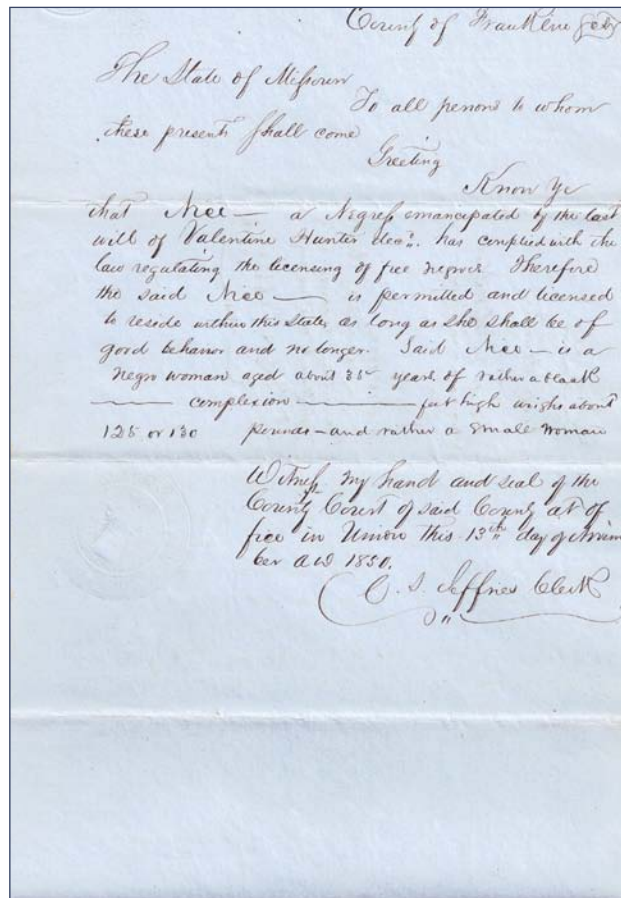
Margaret Hunter, and for

Nice Hunter, one of the former slaves who died in 1857. There are also guardianship files involving seven of the former slaves who were minors at the time of Hunter's death. These files, dated between 1854 and 1867, document the management of the property each received from Hunter's estate. Along with the 13 "free papers," they prove the execution of Valentine Hunter's wishes and provide useful information about the Hunters' former slaves after their deaths.

The 13 slaves freed by the will, all with the last name Hunter, continued to appear in settlements, receipts and vouchers in the various estate and

guardianship files through 1873. Between 1856 and 1863, the former slaves received legacies from Hunter's estate in amounts ranging from \$80 to \$334, as indicated by receipts signed by the former slaves with their marks. The guardians for the minor Hunters received regular payments from Hunter's estate ranging from \$450 to \$750. John executed a mortgage deed for unspecified property to W. V. N. Bay

that also involved a Charles Jones. He also sold his interest in Hunter's estate to John D. Stephenson for \$91.11 in 1860. Caroline filed two claims against Margaret Hunter's estate, one for \$500 for services rendered as nurse and housekeeper between 1854 and 1856, and one for a \$572.50 promissory note dated April 1854. The court allowed both claims, and Caroline acknowledged receipt of payment for both in June 1857. There are guardianship files for Mary, Ambrose,



Free license of Nice Hunter, November 1850. Office of the Franklin County Circuit Clerk – Union, Missouri.

Value	Age of the Record of Difference
110.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
150.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
200.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
250.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
300.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
350.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
400.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
450.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
500.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
550.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
600.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
650.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
700.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
750.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
800.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
850.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
900.00	John a man aged twenty years difference
950.00	George a boy aged fourteen years
1000.00	John a man aged twenty years difference

[illegible]

Above: Will of Valentine Hunter, July
 1850. Office of the Franklin County
 Circuit Clerk – Union, Missouri.
 Right: Curry Hunter receipt of legacy,
 June 1859. Office of the Franklin
 County Circuit Clerk – Union, Missouri.

[illegible]

Amanda, Clinton, Charles and Smith beginning in 1854 and concluding in 1863. The files indicate that Sarah Ann stayed with Nice, whose free license described her as of "rather a black complexion, 125 - 130 pounds and rather a small woman." Nice had another child, Joseph Wilson, who does not appear in the inventory of Hunter's estate, suggesting the child

was born after his death. Fielding Sappington served as guardian for both Sarah Ann and Joseph. Nice died in November 1857 and Joseph died in April 1873.

their owners. The atypical nature of the Hunter family's experience highlights that slavery in Missouri was not a monolith; it was, in fact, a varied collection of complex social and economic relationships that occasionally worked to the benefit of the slaves.



HURLBUT'S ORDER

On July 22, 1861, just over three months into the war, federal authorities in Missouri raised the stakes for supporters of secession and the Confederate cause. In orders to the Home Guard company raised at Wilmathsville, Adair County, Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding troops along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, authorized Captain Joseph Story "to enter into the houses of such persons as are not loyal to the United States and take from all such persons, all arms of every description and ammunition for the same—and to safely keep & use the same in the service of the United States."

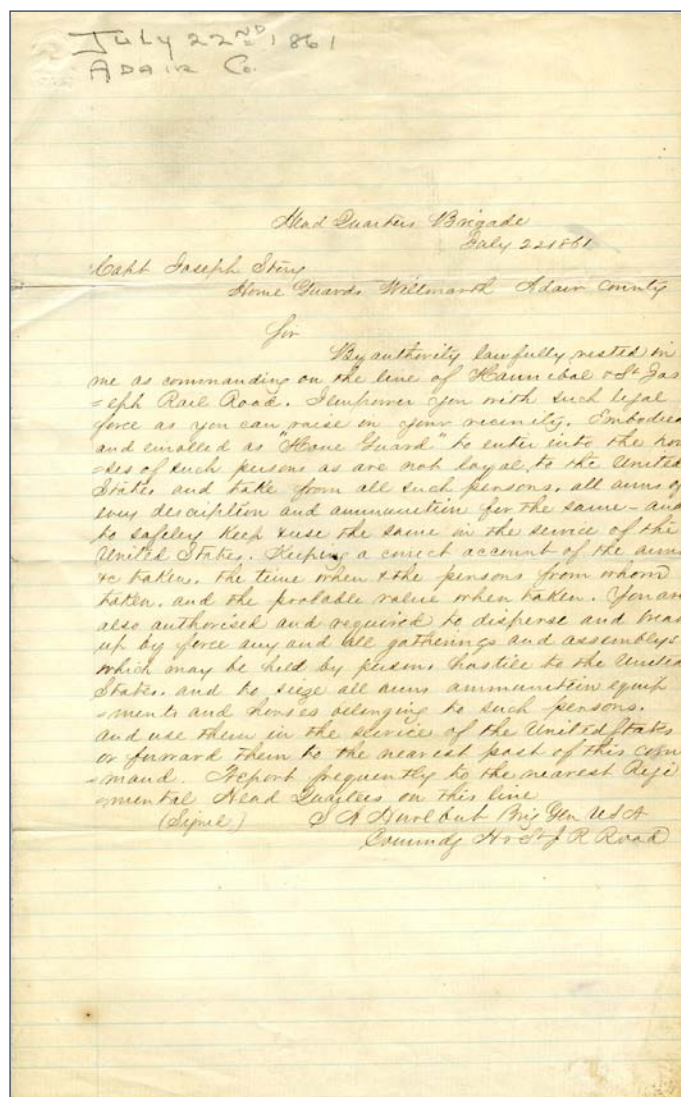
Hurlbut also ordered Story to administer similar treatment to groups judged to be disloyal: "You are also authorised [sic] and required to disperse and break up by force any and all gatherings and assemblies [sic] which may be held by persons hostile to the United States, and to seize all arms, ammunition, equipments and horses belonging to such persons, and use them in the service of the United States or forward them to the nearest post of this command."

Hurlbut was a native of South Carolina who moved to Illinois in 1845 and practiced law. As early as 1848, he worked with Abraham Lincoln, a fellow Whig, on political campaigns in Illinois. On the eve of the Civil War, Lincoln dispatched Hurlbut to his native state of South Carolina to ascertain the level of support for the Union. On June 14, 1861, the president appointed Hurlbut brigadier general. After serving in Missouri, Hurlbut commanded the 4th Division at Shiloh and subsequently served in a number of administrative posts, where his career was plagued by accusations

"... enter into the houses of such persons as are not loyal to the United States and take from all such persons, all arms of every description and ammunition for the same ..."

of drunkenness, corruption and incompetence. Nevertheless, Lincoln promoted him to major general on September 17, 1862.

Hurlbut's order to Story was an early effort by federal authorities to grapple with the question of loyalty and the role of civilians in supporting and sustaining the conflict. The changing definition of loyalty and the role of civilians in the war are among the many topics found in the records of the Missouri Adjutant General at the Missouri State Archives.

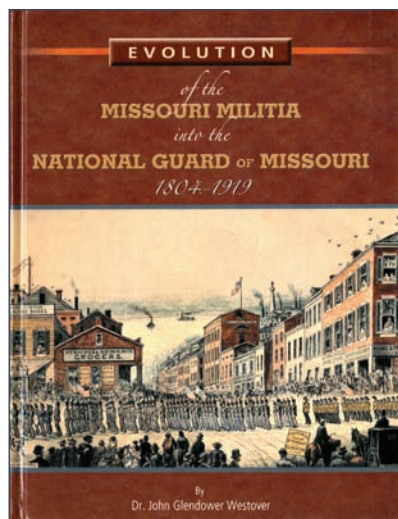


Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut to Captain Joseph Story, July 22, 1861. Missouri State Archives.

Summer 2012 Program Calendar

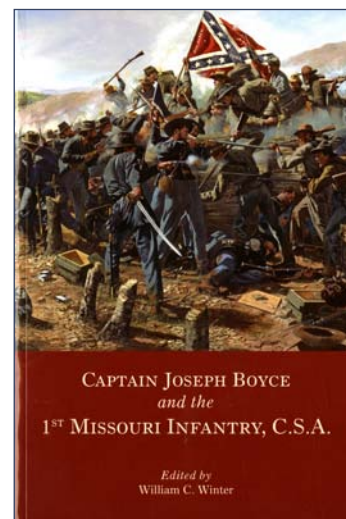
Evolution of the Missouri Militia into the National Guard of Missouri, 1804 - 1919. July 12, 2012, 7:00 p.m.

John Westover's 1948 doctoral dissertation, *Evolution of the Missouri Militia into the National Guard of Missouri, 1804 - 1919*, is a little-known, but extremely important, volume on the state's rich military history. It defines the regular militia and its varied missions, describing many early events leading up to the Civil War, as well as post-Civil War topics, including the militia's struggle to gain support in the Missouri General Assembly, the rise of the volunteer militia, African-American volunteer militia units, the part Missouri's militia played in the Spanish-American War and the national reform movement that led to the formation of the National Guard of Missouri. Central Methodist University History Professor Dr. Robert Wieggers will share highlights from Westover's account of the Missouri Militia's evolution from pioneer militiamen to the present National Guard.



Captain Joseph Boyce and the 1st Missouri Infantry, C.S.A. September 20, 2012, 7:00 p.m.

The role of the Missouri Confederate in the Civil War is too often typified as that of the guerrilla. Although these individuals certainly played a part in Missouri's Confederate history, the state also provided regular infantry, cavalry and artillery units that fought for the South at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Franklin and Fort Blakely, among others. Primary accounts of these Missouri Confederate regiments are rare, but in his new book, author William C. Winter presents an account of one of the most storied of these regiments, the 1st Missouri Infantry, through the words of Joseph Boyce, captain of the company known as the "St. Louis Greys." Through chapter introductions, extensive endnotes and the incorporation of other writings by Captain Boyce, Winter elegantly supplements the original account, maintaining focus on the regiment's service in the war's western theater.



Devil at the Confluence: The Pre-War Blues Music of St. Louis. August 30, 2012, 7:00 p.m.



Devil at the Confluence is the first comprehensive book ever published on the history of blues music in St. Louis. Artist and historian Kevin Belford uses original illustrations, vintage advertising and rare photographs to detail the chronology of the city's blues music. For Belford, what originally began as a desire to paint a portrait series on St. Louis blues artists

ultimately turned into a 15-year historical inquiry. After combing through census records and other public documents, he pieced together musical profiles for many of the forgotten St. Louis-based blues recording artists from the 1920s and 1930s. Belford reveals the untold history of the St. Louis blues movement and its contributions to American popular music.

All programs will be held at the Missouri State Archives, 600 West Main Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, and are free and open to the public.

A Missouri State Archives Exhibit A Legacy of Conservation: The 75th Anniversary of the Missouri Department of Conservation Kirkpatrick State Information Center July 2, 2012 - December 31, 2012.

July 1, 2012 will mark the 75th anniversary of the Missouri Department of Conservation. In July, the Missouri State Archives will open *A Legacy of Conservation*, a new exhibit about the history of the department.

A Legacy of Conservation will be on display at the Kirkpatrick State Information Center at 600 West Main Street in Jefferson City through December 2012. In 2013, the exhibit will be available to travel throughout Missouri. For more information on how your organization can reserve the exhibit, contact archives' exhibit curator Greg Olson at greg.olson@sos.mo.gov or at 573-522-2705.

Archives Volunteers Honored for Their Service

The Missouri State Archives has hundreds of volunteers who assist with projects that both preserve and provide access to the state's many historical treasures. In appreciation of this considerable contribution, the Archives and its support group, the Friends of the Missouri State Archives, hosted a special reception in their honor during National Volunteer Month. On April 26, more than 40 volunteers from across the state traveled to Jefferson City and were welcomed by Missouri State Archivist John Dougan and other members of the Archives staff. The reception included refreshments, a behind-the-scenes tour of the Archives and door prizes donated by the Friends of the Missouri State Archives.

Volunteers perform a number of duties to assist Archives staff. For example, e-volunteers work from home to create searchable indexes to digitized records, which enables researchers to have immediate access to many of the state's historical documents. During the past year, e-volunteers indexed more than 48,000 Missouri death certificates

filed in 1961 and created a partial index to mid-20th century Jackson County Circuit Court records. Currently, the e-volunteers are indexing 1940 U.S.



Census records from Missouri in conjunction with FamilySearch, one of the largest genealogical organizations in the world.

Other volunteers work on-site in Jefferson City and at the Missouri State Archives—St. Louis on a variety of projects. Some of the in-house volunteers help respond to patron research requests and scan photographs, while others provide tours of the Archives or help organize and judge the central Missouri National History Day competition

for students. Most in-house volunteers, however, clean, organize and flatten documents, preserving them for future generations, while at the

same time preparing them to be safely scanned for placement online. Some noteworthy projects on which in-house volunteers have worked include: Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1961; Governors Proclamations; Division of Tourism photographs; and World War II Missouri Soldier Reports of Separation.

In addition to the above projects, Archives volunteers also work in communities throughout the state. As part of the Missouri State Archives

Local Records Preservation Program, volunteers prepare county documents for preservation microfilming. Currently, efforts are underway to

make local probate and/or circuit court records available in Butler, Cedar, Franklin, Johnson, Lincoln, Miller, Monroe, Perry, Platte, Ray, St. Charles and Warren counties. In addition, volunteer projects have recently been completed in Boone, Cooper and Lawrence counties.

No matter the location or variety of work, the men and women who dedicate their time to preserve and provide access to Missouri's history are a main reason the

Donations to the Friends of the Missouri State Archives (as of June 14, 2012)

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To receive e-mails, contact us at

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What's New at the Archives?

For a list of new acquisitions, visit us at
www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/accessions.asp



Opposite page: *Volunteers who work on "in-house" projects at the Missouri State Archives.*

Left: *Marlene and Richard Altemueller, Local Records Program volunteers from Franklin County.*

Right: *E-volunteer Larry McGee wins a quilt as a door prize.*

Below: *E-volunteers, who work from home to create searchable indexes to digitized records.*



Missouri State Archives continues to be recognized as one of the nation's finest historical records repositories. Several opportunities are available for new volunteers, including in-house processing of World War II Missouri Soldiers Reports of Separation and e-volunteer indexing of Missouri State Guard Reserve service cards. For more information, please call 573-751-3280 or visit www.sos.mo.gov/archives/about/volunteers.asp.



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